14: Tamai--95 [5] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 175, 103 Chin-hoan

When, in 1886, the Chinese Governor-General of Formosa, Lin-Ming-Tschiang (Chief of the Black Flags) sent his son Rinchoko with 3,000 soldiers, to conquer the Tschinwans the chiefs of the eight villages in Togasha offered to surrender immediately. Rinchoko had guard houses set up throughout the eight villages at intervals of 1 1/2 kilometers and stationed his soldiers there. He made the chief of Togasha, Marai, the head chief of all the villages; since that time the eight villages have been called Maraisha. In 1889 Rinchoko and his soldiers left Maraisha. During the same year Marai, the chieftain, died; he was succeeded by his son, who, however, did not show the same administrative ability as his father.

19: Guérin and Bernard--553 [2] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 103

Several times we shall mention the aborigines of the north, as a contrast to the southern ones. Then the Lokan river will serve as a frontier between the two groups, in other words, we shall consider that the Ata-bou are the last of the northern tribes.

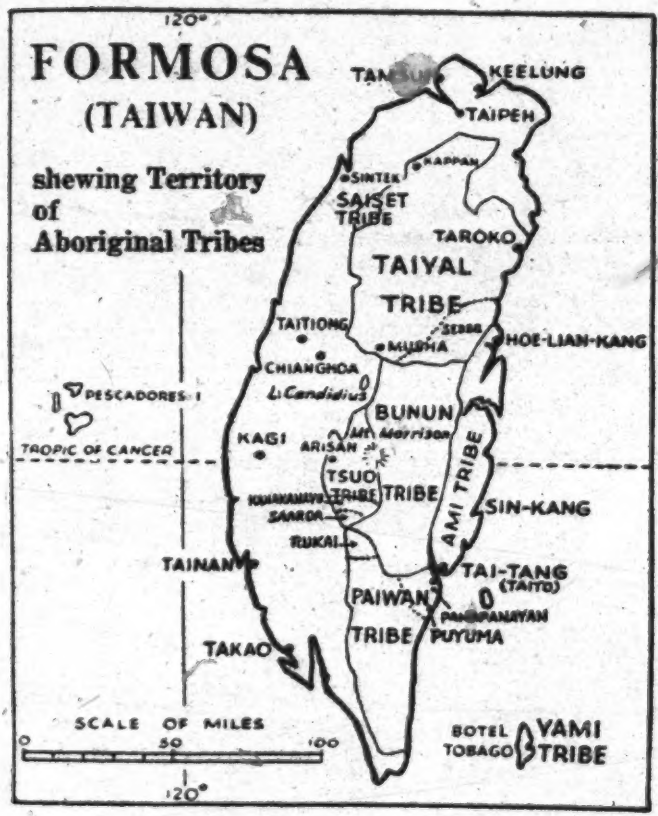
34: Del Re--8 [1] U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
116, 101, 103

"The Aboriginal Department of the Japanese Government General of Taiwan divided the Seiban into seven groups viz: (i) Tayal, (ii) Saisyat or Saiset (North), (iii) Bunum, (iv) Tsou (Centre), (v) Paiwan (South-East), (vi) Ami (East), (vii) Yami (Botal-Tobago island, Jap. Kô-tô-sho). To these should be added the following sub-groups: (Ia) Sedeq, (IV a) Kanakanavu, (IV b) Saaroa, (V a) Rukai, (V b) Puyuma. (1)"

1. See map.

34:Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
Yami

162



103
161

MOUNTAIN TRIBES AND SUB-GROUPS

TRIBE	SUB-GROUP	POPULATION IN 1935
TAIYAL	Sedeq	34,957
SAISET	—	1,461
BUNUN	—	18,048
TSUO	Kanakanavu	2,191
	Saaroa	
PAIWAN	Rukai	42,614
	Puyuma	
AMI	—	47,064
YAMI	—	1,682
	Total	148,017

9

34: Del Re--11-12 U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan--Aborigines-1-2
116, 101, 131, 103 Yami

"The small coral island of Kô-tô-sho (island of the red heads), exclusively inhabited by Yami, has an area of about 45 square miles and lies between Formosa and the Philippines at a distance of 45 miles and lies between Formosa and the Philippines at a distance of 45 miles from the S.E. coast of Formosa. According to the census of 1934 it had a population of 1682 including a few Japanese policemen and their families. The name of Yami appears to have been due to Dr. R. Torii who, on visiting the island in 1897, reported that, when asked the name of their tribe, the savages replied; 'Yami Kami' (Yami we), kami being the personal pronoun used exclusively to denote the first person plural. Later investigations have shown, however, that the Yami have merely accepted the name given them by the Japanese. It should be added that the Western name for the island (Botal-Tobago) first appeared in Robert Broughton's map of the N. E. coast of Asia and the Japanese Islands (Weimar, 1805). Sanson d'Abbeville's map of the Philippines (1654), gives Tabaco Xima, the latter word being obviously the transcription of shima, (island), which also appears on an old Japanese chart of (?) 1607-08. In Chinese maps of the Sung Dynasty it is called Tabako or Tambako but later, in the Ching Dynasty, it appears as An-tau-su, pronounced by the Japanese Kô-tô-sho. XVIIIth [12] century maps give its name as Botrol (1720) and Bottol (1792), the latter names being derived from Botol and Buturu, by which it is known to the Puyuma and the Ami tribes of the East coast of Formosa, geographically nearest to it. From the evidence

34: Del Re--11-12 U-4 (no date) No Date Formosans--Aborigines-2
116, 101, 131, 103 Yami

available Dr. Asai concludes that 'Tobago' comes from the Chinese via Japan, and 'Botal' direct from the aborigenes, and that the two names were subsequently combined by Western cartographers, possibly to avoid confusion with the other island called Tobago in the British West Indies."